

Urban Removal/Renewal Forced Millions Of Indigenous Negros Out Of Their Own Homelands

 web.archive.org/web/20201019211813/https://imjustheretomakeyouthink.com/2017/11/02/gentrification-in-america-episode-one

By Dane Calloway, By Dane Calloway

2 Nov 2017



#IJHTMYT – In my previous vlog I shared the untold historic details concerning the first initial area of land mass, dubbed as the Black Wall Street in Durham North Carolina.

After traveling some three and a half hours south of Raleigh, and climbing up many mountains overlooking the beautiful scenery of Buncombe County, I made a stop in the valley.

In a place where only the few natives that still resides in this side of town can recall many gut-wrenching stories about what really happened here in Asheville North Carolina.

European Settlers Attempted To Colonize Indigenous Lands Of America

Before North Carolina became the 12th State in 1789, and even before Carolina was allegedly ruled by associates of King Charles and splitting into South Carolina and North Carolina in 1712, all of these land masses were already occupied by who the Europeans eventually called the Americans; describing them as copper-colored races.

During the mid 1500's, European intruders from Portugal made numerous attempts to settle in lands now called South Carolina, Georgia and North Carolina just to name a few, but failed on multiple occasions when faced by the millions of raiding Indigenous Aboriginal Nijji.

The short-handed few that survived the raids fled back to Europe. A few even fled to the lands now called Florida, with assistance from their indentured Iberian servants who accompanied them during their mutiple round-trip journeys.

Also, these same unwelcomed settlers were suffering from many illnesses during their trips of fleeing Europe and sailing to the Americas.

Without possessing knowledge of proper hygene tactics and editable means to survive in the wilderness, most of the settlers attempted to colonize these lands, but died before and soon after their arrivals.

Mainly due to their health conditions as I just mentioned, and also being unfamiliar with the lands now called the Americas, plus, not being able to translate the many native languages the Indigenous Nijji spoke.

Hence the reason why the Europeans called the Americas the “New World.”

I'll get into more detailed information about the settlers arrivals in a later planned documentary, but I mentioned this to share with you who resided in all of North Carolina before and after pre-colonial times.

WATCH THE FULL DOCUMENTARY HERE OR BELOW

The Indian Removal Act of 1830 Assisted Removing Indigenous Copper-colored Nijji From Asheville, North Carolina

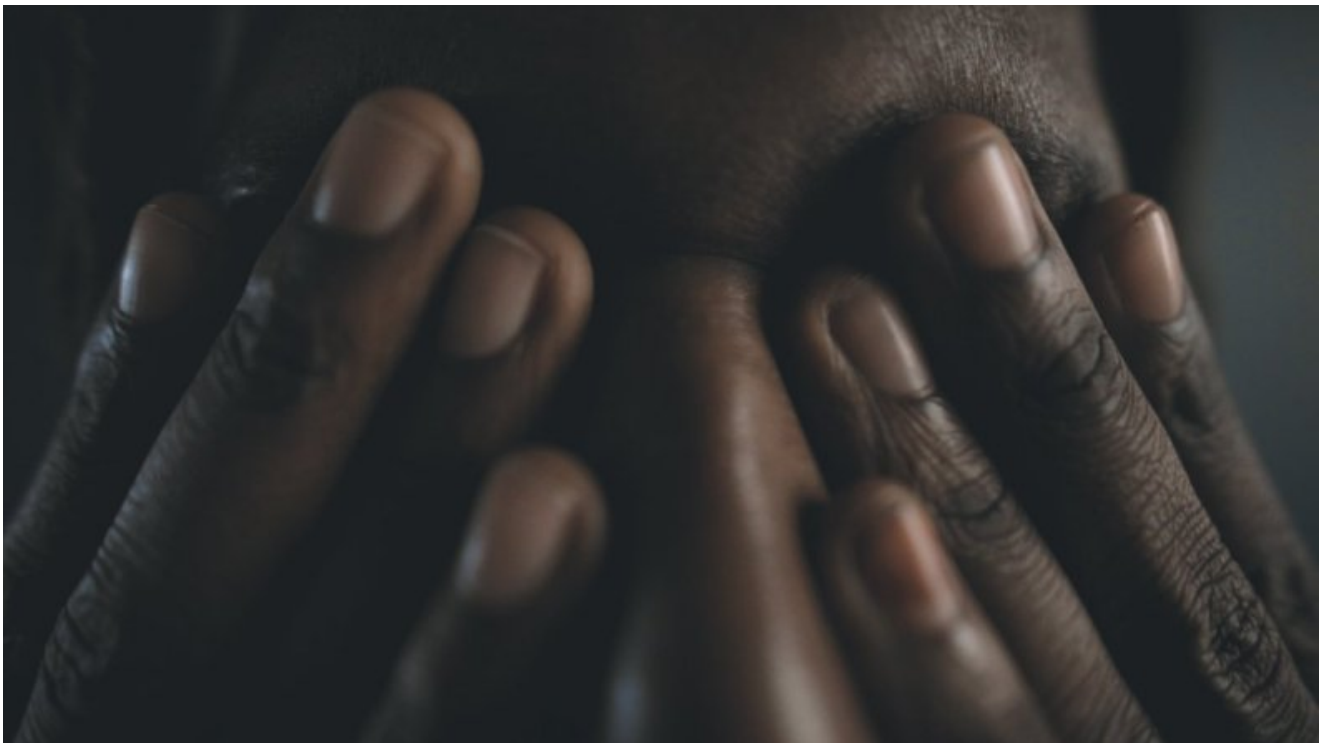
Now, during the early 1800's, the west coast of America became the resettlement destination for forty to ninety southern Indian tribes, clans and/or nations alike, especially soon after the War of 1812.

By unofficial orders from then President Andrew Jackson, he deliberately initiated the emigration of Native Indians, or rather the Indigenous Aboriginal Nijji, from their respective territories throughout all of the lands east of the Mississippi River, to the west lands of the Mississippi River.

Article Continues Below



History Lied About The First African Slaves In America Story – The First African Slaves Did Not Arrive In Jamestown, Virginia In 1619.



The Entire Nat Turner Story Is Fictitious – Thomas Ruffin Gray Created It To Help His Gambling Habit

Why Did US Govt Classify “African-Americans” As Colored, Mulatto, Black Or Slave As Their Race?

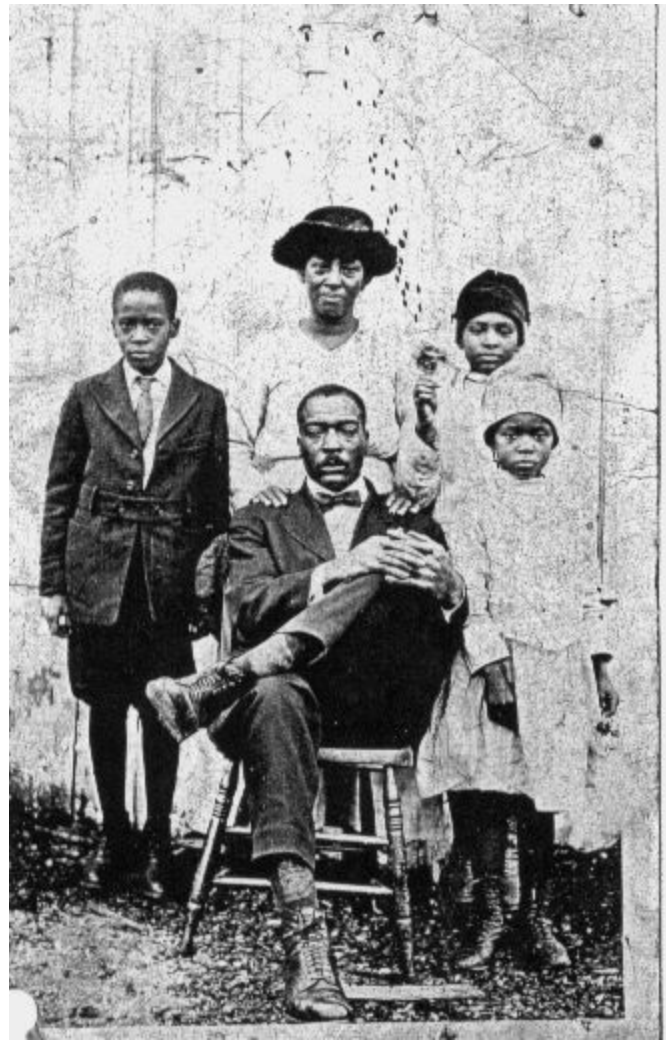
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Then, according to the LOC (Library of Congress), The Indian Removal Act was passed by The House and The Senate in the same day of May 26th, 1830, then immediately signed into law by then President Andrew Jackson just two days later.

This sole authorization made it official for Jackson to grant unsettled lands to the Native Indians in exchange for their current Indian Territories.

So from the years of 1830 to 1886, the most commonly known Five Civilized Tribes and many of the uncommonly known Indian tribes, clans and nations of the southern regions of America, were all affected by Jackson’s malicious replication of emigration.

Forcing even many of the Indigenous copper-colored Aborigines of the mountain areas of North Carolina to resettle west.



owner, consignee, agent, or exporter, and the oath to be made on the entry of such goods shall be annexed thereto.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the assistant appraisers at New York shall receive a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and those at Boston and Philadelphia, a compensation of twelve hundred dollars per annum; to be paid out of the proceeds of the customs; and the clerks, and all other persons employed in the appraisers' office, shall be appointed by the principal appraisers, and their number and compensation limited and fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Compensation of assistant appraiser, &c.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all forfeitures incurred under this act, shall be sued for, recovered, and distributed, according to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine: *Provided*, That the appraisers and assistant appraisers shall, in no case, receive any proportion of such forfeiture: *And provided also*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to remit any such forfeiture whenever he is of opinion that no fraud on the revenue was intended.

Forfeitures.

Act of March 2, 1799, ch. 22.

Proviso.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it may be necessary in order to carry into full effect the laws for the collection of the revenue, he may authorize the collector of any district into which goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to duty, may be imported, to require the owner, importer, or consignee of such goods, wares, or merchandise, to give bond, in addition to the bond now required by law, in a sum not exceeding the value of such merchandise, that he will produce or cause to be produced, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the said Secretary, such proof as the said Secretary may deem necessary, and as may be in the power of the said owner, importer, or consignee, to obtain, to enable the collector to ascertain the class or description of manufacture, or rate of duty, to which such goods, wares, or merchandise, may be justly liable.

Additional bond.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, all iron manufactured for railroads, shall be liable to the same rate of duty which is now imposed on bar or bolt iron of similar manufacture; and that all scrap iron shall be liable to the same duty that is charged on iron in pigs: *Provided, however*, That when it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Secretary of the Treasury, that any of the said iron imported for the purpose of being applied in the construction of any railroad or inclined plane by any state or incorporated company, has been actually and permanently laid on any such railroad or inclined plane, that then and in that case he may allow to such state or company, a drawback of the duty on such railroad iron so laid, or, if the duty upon the same shall have been actually paid, he may refund the same: *Provided*, such drawback or repayment shall not reduce the duty to be paid on such iron below twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, nor upon any less quantity than twenty tons.

Iron—duty.

Proviso.

Proviso.

APPROVED, May 28, 1830.

STATUTE I.

CHAP. CXLVIII.—*An Act to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the states or territories, and for their removal west of the river Mississippi.*

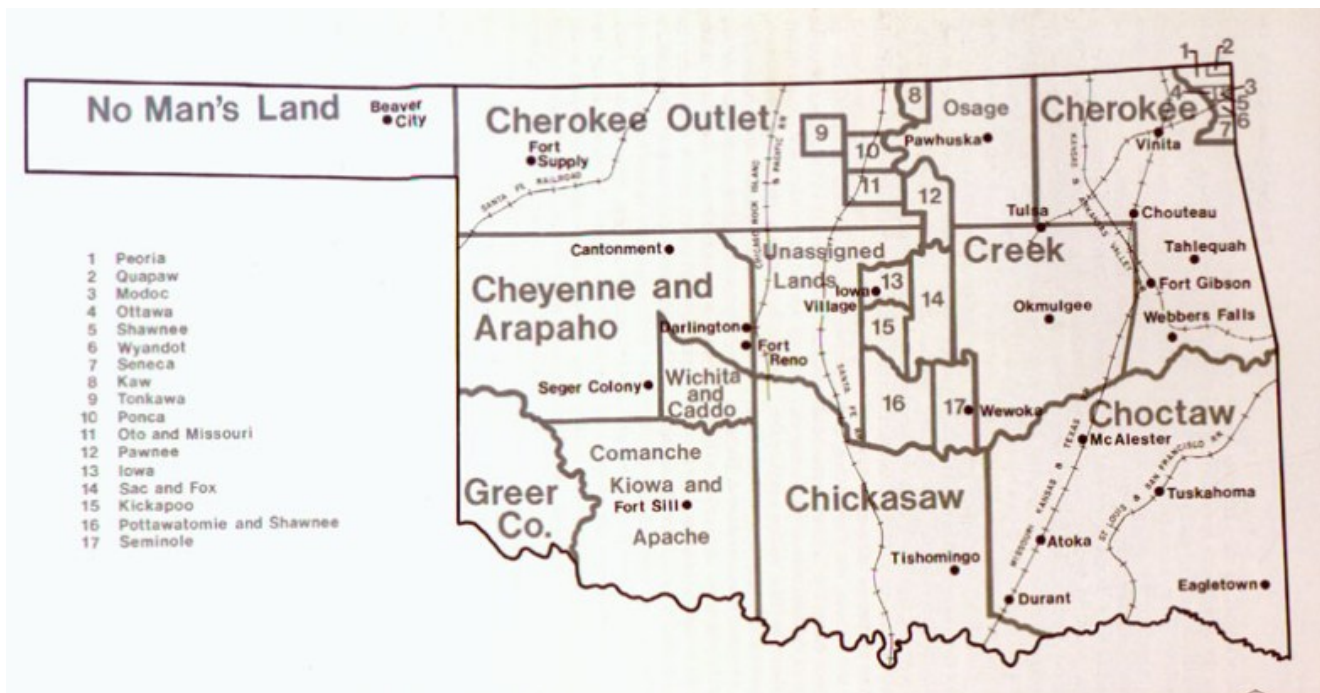
May 28, 1830.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United

Districts to be

States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to cause so much of any territory belonging to the United States, west of the river Mississippi, not included in any state or organized territory, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished, as he may judge necessary, to be divided said on.

Part of the Indian Removal Act of 1830



Some of the tribes moved peacefully, but some of their members, along with other Indians tribes in sectional parts of South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and North Carolina for example, resisted to go so they stayed home and fought in rebellious wars against the militiamen of the government.

Continuous Indian raids and rebellions occurred between the 1500's and the peak of the 1900's all across America, killing off thousands of European immigrants over the years but later suffering from the deaths of thousands of our own people as well.

Some of the copper-colored Indians left because they didn't want to be faced with the possibility of being enslaved, while others stayed home because they did not want to abandon their sacred lands of their original inhabitants.

These same Indigenous Nijji (people) were then fraudulently reclassified as Negros, Mulattos, Coloureds and/or Slaves by the US Government and the US Census Bureau during the mid 1800's.

Their malicious intent was to separate the Indigenous Aboriginals from their true identity, cultures, history and nationality, by implementing a eugenic formatted belief system tailored to go along with their unlawful mischievous ways of paper genocide.

All purposely designed to negate the reparations, land allotments and other specialised rights and privileges set into law by Abraham Lincoln, having being the Indigenous Aboriginals of America were deemed as the beneficiaries.

More about this in my documentary called the Untold Truth About The Classification Of Race, but I mentioned all of this so that you can be made cognizant of who the forced slaves actually were....

Slaves Brought To Ashville? Or Were They Already There

Many early historians loves to cover up the truth concerning what really happened in Asheville before it was called Asheville.

The stories will depict rumors that the whites were the actual natives of the mountains throughout the land masses of what was called the Appalachian region, which was a multi-state aggregation consistening of nearly 400 counties, and that they singlehandedly constructed the industrialized system that streamlined their economic growths, cultivated their political powers and socially engineered their society to what it is today independently from slaveholding.

Hmm....it is quite obvious that these earlier historians went about shaping the history of Asheville in a bias and yet very bigoted manner. For example....

According to historical records and many documents held by the Pack Memorial Public Library of Asheville North Carolina, the UNCA's Center for Diversity Education and the Buncombe County Register of Deeds collaborated to produced what is called the Patton Family Online Exhibit.

This exhibit clearly notes that (quote):



James W. Patton's home "Henrietta" in Asheville, North Carolina 1857 (Pack Memorial Public Library)

"The sad truth is that the rich and powerful families of Buncombe County were slave owners, and that their wealth depended in large part on their "ownership" of other human beings."

What is also important to note is that the Pack Memorial Public Library was off limits to the newly reclassified copper-colored natives of North Carolina during the time of its opening until around the late 1980's, no matter if they were slaves, servants or free. Why? Well....

The Pack Memorial Public Library was named after a white Forester born of immigrant parents in the State of New York named George Willis Pack.

WATCH THE FULL DOCUMENTARY HERE OR BELOW

George was named after his father and grandfather who migrated to North America from England during the first great migration of the early 1700's.

After successfully enterprising his many lumbering businesses by using copper-colored indentured servants and slaves, from various places all over Ohio and in Michigan, George moved to Asheville in 1884 where he was immediately met with rapid possibilities of endless opportunities to prosper for years to come.

George wasted no time with settling in the mountain city, as he firmly instructed his slave laborers to build his Manyoaks mansion in which construction was fully completed the very next year.

George Willis Pack quickly became well known as the top contributor of Asheville, merely because of his dominate will to assist only those needy people of Asheville that shared his same hue of complexion, that barely could assist themselves with little to no avail of economic resources to propel financial growths individually.



The Pack Memorial Public Library 1899 – 1926 (North Carolina Digital Collections)

Having being the predominant aid for cultivating the success of industrializing Asheville, by directing and managing utilitarian colored natives as slaves to literally build Buncombe County, along with other surrounding counties from the ground up, George was treated like the God of Asheville.

During the early 1890's, George contributed hundreds of acres of land that he purchased along with thousands upon thousands of dollars to provide educational, cultural and many welfare benefits for only the European descendants that are still ongoing today in Asheville.

In 1896, George even funded the \$2000 project to build a monument in Court Square, in honor of his business buddy and close friend who just so happened to be the former Governor of North Carolina, a former Confederate army soldier, Congressman and United States Senator, and most important of all, the third largest slaveholder in Buncombe County, Zebulon B. Vance.



Monument or Zebulon B. Vance in Downtown Asheville, North Carolina 1954

According to historic data collected by the US Census of 1800 – 1860, the seven most influential European American families of Buncomb County were slave owners.

Naming these seven immigrant families based on the official amounts of slaves they owned during that time period:

- 37 slaves were owned by members of the Weaver family
- 56 slaves were owned by members of the Baird family
- 67 slaves were owned by members of the Gudger family
- 118 slaves were owned by members of the Woodfin family
- 176 slaves were owned by members of the Vance family
- 221 slaves were owned by members of the Patton family
- 283 slaves were owned by members of the Pack family

NOTICE!!

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having been appointed according to law, to administer upon the estate of the late Moses Freeman, deceased, who died intestate, will, on Saturday the 12th of February proximo, at the late residence of said intestate, sell all the personal property belonging to said estate.

Much of the property to be sold is valuable. It consists principally of



**4 LIKELY
NEGROES.**



HORSES,



HOGS, CATTLE,

**Corn, Oats, Rye,
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN
Furniture, & Farming Tools,**

&c &c &c

CC., CC., CC.,
The sale will be made on a credit of 6 months,
and the purchaser will be required to give bond
and approved security for the purchase money.
A. E. BAIRD.
Administrater.
Marshall, N. C.
Jan. 27, 1859.

In the year of 1899, George W. Pack purchased lands and buildings on the site of Court Square for the Asheville Public Library.

Then during the following year, he liquidated his land on College Street under the prerequisite that the existing Buncombe County Courthouse be dismantled and a new one constructed, leaving the remaining land to be designated as a public square.

Article Continues Below



Who Said That All African-Americans Came From Africa And Why?



Why Does History Love To Hide The Story Of The American Holocaust Of 1921?



White Immigrants Stole Money And Land From Indigenous Aborigines Now Owed To Their Descendants Called “African-Americans”

Article Continues Below

In gratitude, local officials changed the library's name from Asheville Public Library to Pack Memorial Public Library, and also the previous Court Square to Pack Square, in which both sites still bear his name today.

Confederate Army Soldiers Forced Slaves Into Battle During The Civil War

It is no secret that North Carolina, along with 12 other states, subscribed to the Confederacy and seceded from the Union in the early 1860's.

Nearly all of the southern States of America were against the Northerners ambitious motives of reconciliation between the whites and their profitable copper-colored qslaves.

This caused heavy tensions to spur amongst the white Southerners and Northerners, mainly due to the Southerners deeply rooted investments in slavery.

Ownership, trade and forced labor of Indigenous Aboriginal Nijji of Turtle Island was predominantly the preeminent key ingredient inside of their stew of prosperous success.

I stated earlier that multiple influential white families of Buncomb County were slaveholders, but some of them also participated in the Civil War on the side of the Confederate.

People like Zebulon Vance played a leading role in the North Carolina Regiment of the Confederate army as a soldier, to fight for the incessant of slavery.

With less than a years worth of education in law, Vance even attempted to persuade his political counterparts in the idealism of apprehending (appreciating) forced slavery as a Congressman, of both the 35th and 36th Congress between the years of 1858 and 1861.

What is very important to note, is that Vance forced the slaves he owned to fight along side of him during the Civil War.

Another prominent individual by the name of James Washington Patton, who is the son of the Ireland immigrant James Patton that I briefly mentioned earlier, also served as a Confederate soldier in the Civil War.

While owning his own set of slaves and inheriting the slaves that his father held during prior years, James W. Patton became one of the largest slaveholders of Buncombe County during the mid 1850's and early 1860's.

Using his wealth and forced laborers to help increase commerce, Patton's slaves were forced to build Patton Avenue, the first major east-west road in Asheville, and work at both hotels he inherited from his father.

The hotel in Warm Springs and the Eagle Hotel, which is now known as the Fine Arts Theatre today.

What is also important to note here, is that mostly all of Patton's slaves lived behind the Eagle Hotel in an area that continued to be designated for only copper-colored natives to live, until "Urban Renewal" arised between the 1950's and 1970's.

Patton took some of his slaves along with him to fight in the Civil War, where he died during the first year of the war.

His three sons served in the Confederate army as well.

While two died during the war from undisclosed diseases, his youngest son Thomas Walton Patton survived and struggled heavily to keep his families weath together during the reconstruction time after the Civil War ended, due to the slaves being freed by the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1st 1863.

Soon after that, Thomas W. Patton donated mostly all of his inherited lands to Catholic churches, hospitals, public libraries and other entities of Asheville before he died in 1907 at the age of 66.

[WATCH THE FULL DOCUMENTARY HERE OR BELOW](#)



A young Zebulon Baird Vance in 1940's
– 1950's (North Carolina Museum of History)

The Redlining Of Areas Occupied And/Or Owned By Coloreds Only

Throughout the late 1830's and well into the 1960's, many of the copper-colored natives of Asheville, whether classified as free persons of color, slaves or freedman, experienced heavy forms of racial discrimination and injustice from the European immigrants and their prejudice descendants.

Now this side of the story of Asheville North Carolina is very similar to nearly all other southern and northern States all across America, so I'll briefly mentioned a few things.

First, some of the so-called Negroes or Coloreds were struggling to make ends meet to provide for their families, while simultaneously enduring the effects of the streamlining Black codes then later converted into Jim Crow laws, to further escalate the white supremacist invasions of America systematically.

Was Penknife or Screwdriver Used To

KILL HOT TEMPERED LOU

Isaac Smith, Well-Known Easterner, Dies

NEW BERN
Isaac H. Smith, Jr., 53, son of a former member of the North Carolina House of Representatives from Craven County, died at the Good Shepherd Hospital here Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. He had been in declining health for the past five years. Funeral services will be held from the St. Cyril's Episcopal Church of New Bern at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, July 29. Interment will follow in the local cemetery.

The younger Smith, whose father was a Republican member of the 1899 legislature, was also the son-in-law of the late Dr. James E. Shepard, also prominent in Republican politics of the 1890's and founder and first president of the North Carolina College at Durham.

Smith was born in New Bern on May 3, 1890, the son of Isaac H. and Carrie Phoebe Smith. His family has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business in New Bern for the past 50 years.

Survivors include his wife, the former Annie Day Shepard, two daughters, Mrs. Eugene Donaldson and Miss Carolyn Smith of New Bern; his mother, Mrs. L. H. Smith, New Bern; one sister, Mrs. Henrietta Hagans of Neptune, New Jersey; three sons, Miss Charlotte Phoebe, Mrs. Rita Jones, and Mrs. Amy Rhoads, all of New Bern; and five nephews, Wilfred Keady, Durham; and Edward, Isaac, Henry, and Eli Hagans of Neptune, New Jersey.

Smith graduated from North Carolina College and later studied law at Howard University in Washington, D. C.

He was treasurer and a member (Please turn to Page Eight)



ISAAC SMITH

Talmadge In Elks Atlanta Celebration

PHILADELPHIA

One of the most unusual precedents in American history will set in Atlanta, Georgia, when the IODO Elks of the World, headed by Grand Exalted Ruler Robert H. Johnson, invade that city for the Fifty-fourth annual Grand Lodge of the Elks.

Heralded and benighted in all parts of America as a "Negro-hater," Georgia's Governor Herman Talmadge will ride in the lead car of the Elks' biggest public demonstration—their Grand Parade—will ride with Grand Exalted Ruler Johnson, who from every known vantage point is a Negro!

This will, however, be but an anti-climax for the colorful George S. Child executive who has been one of the most controversial figures in American history: last May Governor Talmadge sent Mr. Johnson a \$10 bill as a birthday present recently.

Periodical Dept
Duke Univ Library

Carolina Times

THE TRUTH UNBIASED

FOR THIRTY YEARS THE OUTSTANDING WEEKLY OF THE CAROLINAS

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Durham, North Carolina, under Act of March 3, 1879.

VOLUME 30—NUMBER 28

DURHAM, N. C.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1943

PRICE 10 CENTS

Telephone Firm To Show Plan For Future Service

Group Again Objects To New Franchise

DURHAM

Continued objections to granting an extension of a franchise for 30 years to the Durham Telephone Company was expressed by a committee of Negro citizens here last Friday when its members appeared before a special committee of the City Council. The present franchise of the company expires April 10, 1944.

Members of the Negro committee opposing the granting of the franchise were Geo. W. Cox, J. J. Henderson, D. B. Martin, J. S. Stewart, M. H. Thompson, and L. E. Austin.

Following the registering of objections by the Negro committee authorized by the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, and questioning by City Manager J. W. Flack as to the type of service the company would be able to give during the new 30-year period, Ralph Van Trice, executive vice-president of the telephone company said he would inform the Council committee later what his company could do.

The City Manager told Van Trice that the main consideration to be considered by the Council in granting the franchise is, "how well can you (Please turn to Page Eight)



Sidney J. Phillips, President of the George Washington Carver National Monument, and Dr. George Washington Carver which was recently dedicated as a National Monument, standing on the plaza as shown in the picture is the scene as that which caused

Asheville Woman In Fatal Stab

ASHEVILLE

A woman about 40 years of age is being held in the City Jail on a charge of murdering an investigation by City Police Detectives of the death of an unemployed World War Veteran in this city's 8th section.

About 9:30 P. M. last night the police received a phone call from an unidentified woman who told the Detectives that "we think got a dead man down here."

On investigation, the police found the body of 38-year-old J. (Hot Shot) Miller, a street laying partly on the floor, and partly on the floor, apparently from a stab wound to the chest.

Shortly afterwards, Harris of the same address placed under arrest on a charge of murder. Time of death was established at 9:30 P. M.

Dr. P. R. Terry, Bu County Coroner, said that he had been stabbed in the back with a small sharp instrument. He said that the instrument large to have been an axe, had penetrated the back that Miller died of an internal hemorrhage. Early in the morning, officers found a screwdriver which looked blood-stained and could have been the death weapon. A pen knife was believed to have been used in such a weapon was used by a search.

Detective Henry C. C. stated that the Harris, who lived across the street from Miller at the 1st house, has refused to say what happened. Calkins that he believed that it had been fighting.

Several persons as some of the alleged were questioned by the but all stated that they were far away to see or hear what happened. It is known the murder suspect was girlfriend.

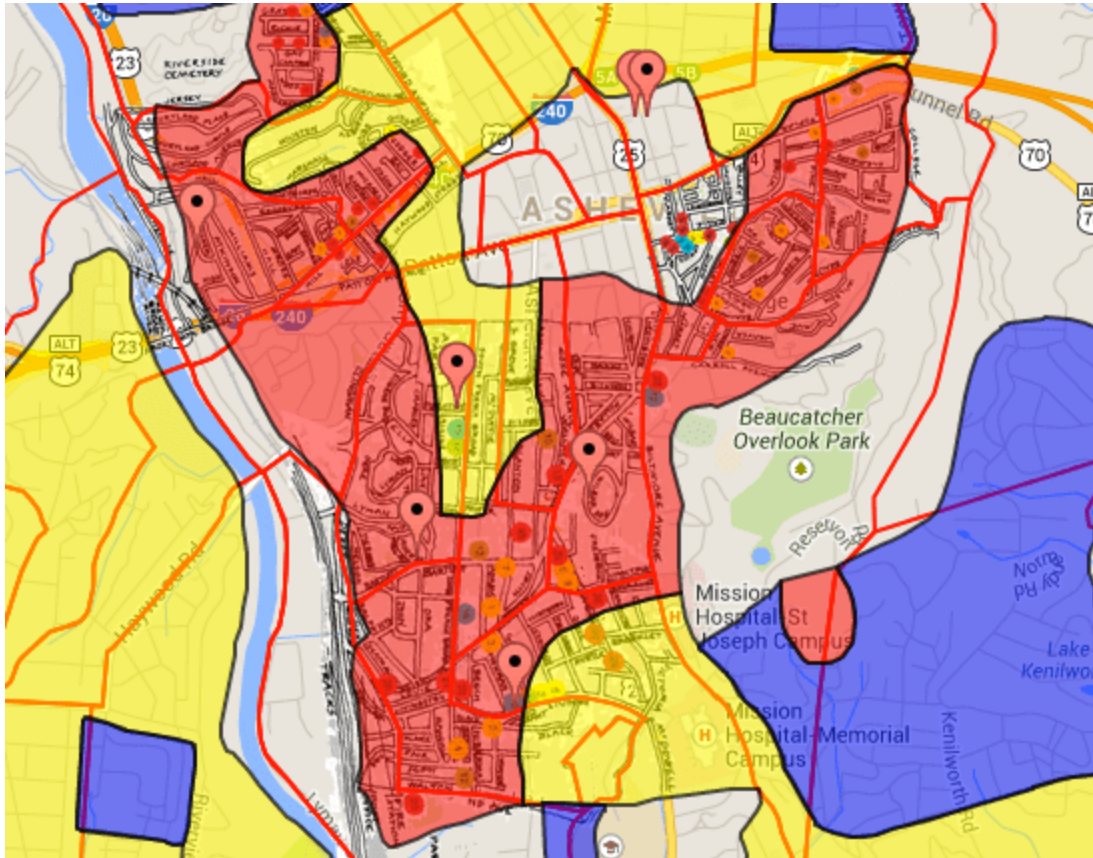
The TIMES in its

Pair Charge With Rape In Asheville

Second, some other copper-colored natives of Asheville were educated and employed by the government, while others took out small loans in order to opened and operated their own small to medium-sized businesses in Buncombe County, allowing some of their success for a short-lived middle-class lifestyle.

So by the time the late 1930's came around, a federal program was established to helped set bigotry into the structure of housing for decades to come, by setting up maps defining desirable areas for investment.

In other words, if a neighborhood was considered unsuited for investment, it was shaded red or "redlined."



The criteria these maps utilized were definitely blatantly racist, because they would consider a particular neighborhood risky, for no other reason than having a high percentage of colored population in the area.

Now you probably can recall me going into detail about “redlining” in my documentary called the Untold Truth About The History Of Credit And Debit, and this particular segment isn’t any different, however, this prejudice method was also used as the basis for Urban Renewal, also known as Urban Removal of the copper-colored natives.

Urban Renewal aka Urban Removal

This federal program was called the Home Owners’ Loan Corporation (HOLC), a government-sponsored company that was established in 1933 by its founder Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was one of the many “New Deal programs” whos job was to stop the spiral of the Great Depression.

Its alleged sole responsibility was to hand out millions of dollars to assist underwater homeowners and refinancing their mortgages, however, just like many of the government’s New Deal programs, they operated under heavy racial discrimination tactics, and large to smaller cities like Asheville were targeted by the HOLC.

For example...

In the 1937 HOLC appraisals, their description of Southside and East End neighborhoods

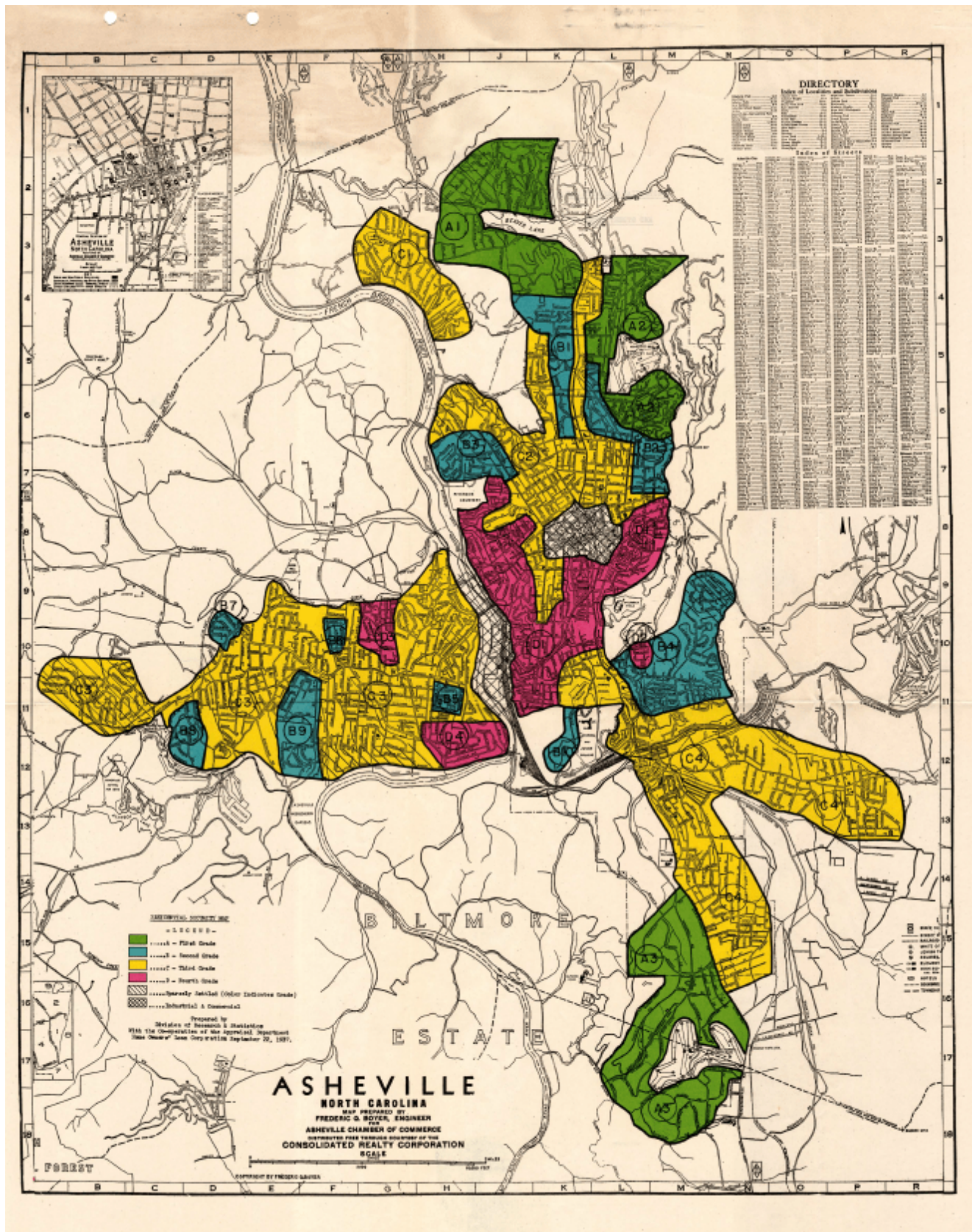


The Home Owners Loan Corporation 1933-1951

stated (quote):

“Southern side contains railroad depot, big negro business district, and cheap houses”

These areas were “redlined” and deemed as unsafe for investment or loans to the local homeowners of those particular neighborhoods.



In fact, Homer Hoyt was the main force behind the HOLC, because Hoyt was the Chief Economist of the Federal Housing Administration in 1934. Hoyt was in fact responsible for setting up the criteria that HOLC used for its appraisals.

Their criteria consists of each city being divided up into zones on a map, where they would determined if each zone was fit for government loans and assistance or not.

Ranking each neighborhood by (quote):

“Favorable and detrimental influences”.

Hoyt was a believer in the ability of a “scientific” analysis called eugenics, to decide whether each neighborhood were worth federal backing or not.

So what was the end result? Well...

Plans were drawn up to tear down these so-called undesirable areas, and to purge copper-colored individuals from Asheville, even if it meant by using physical force without warning.

Very few copper-colored families overheard the rumors of what was about to happen, so they took their families and immediately fled for safer areas. Some of their children had no idea of what happened in Asheville.

Hundreds of colored young boys, men, women and even their younger children were met with violence and brutality from the local police force and government militia.

Pulled from their homes, dragged out from their places of work, slapped, kicked, punched and beaten to the ground. Poked with nightsticks and smacked with the butts of shotguns and assault rifles.

Dead bodies were positioned in the streets and set on fire, where crowds of European descendants watched and celebrated.

The colored elders were left in the streets with nowhere to go, and no medical support because the local hospitals closed their doors to all copper-colored natives of Asheville during Urban Removal.

And when our ancestors fought back, they were immediately sprayed with mace, and attacked by dogs, some were thrown in jail for many years with no probable cause, and some were stabbed to death, or shot to death, for no apparent reason other than the color of their skin.

The rioting carried over to the public segregated schools, where many children lost their lives, for just being colored and trying to have an education.

Beautiful homes and businesses that were owned by colored people were burned to the ground, leaving people with young children on the streets to suffer from having no food to eat and no water to drink.

[WHAT THE FULL DOCUMENTARY HERE OR BELOW](#)

Present Day Asheville

In present day Asheville, it has become what thousands of the past Baptist and Catholic and other Christian European immigrants wanted it to be.

And that is....

A small touring city where people from all over the world would come and visit, for the beautiful mountainous sceneries, the quaint yet thriving restaurants and the multiple local breweries it has to offer.

For well over thirty years now, Asheville has become known as a vacation hub for the rich and wealthy New Yorkers, Floridians,

Some of the tourists have enjoyed it so much, that they purchased mostly all of the lands in Asheville from the government.

Creating various types of businesses within the historical landmarks and buildings all along the roads that lay on hills and valleys, that were literally built from the ground up, from the blood sweat and tears of our ancestors.

Asheville was always a beautiful place, but nowadays, only a few indigenous natives of this land can actually enjoy it for themselves.

Once proud and successful property owners, land owners, entrepreneurs, prosperous business men and women are now either dead or currently living in poverty.

Due to the aftermaths of Urban Removal during the late 1950's and early 70's, nearly 98% of the copper-colored people that still lives in Asheville today were singled-out, and given the opportunity to live in Project Public Housing that was sectioned off and created for them.

Many of the Elders say that it is hard Not to remember all of the beatings, the name calling, segregation, the riots, the lynchings, Jim Crow and many other things that made them feel inferior and unwelcome in their own homelands.

Yes this did happen, and yes this did happen in many other cities and States all across America.

And this...
was the Gentrification of Asheville North Carolina.

#ImJustHereToMakeYouThink

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